The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5513. 第五千五百十三號 光緒乙亥年六月念一日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 23RD JULY, 1875. 禮拜五 英七月二十三號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 21, HOOGLY, French str., 2,800, Gauvain, Shanghai 18th July, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
July 21, NOVELTY, British bark, 376, D. M. Limmex, Newchwang 20th June, Beans.—RUSSELL & Co.
July 22, AMOY, British steamer, 814, Drewes, Canton July 21st, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
July 22, NORNA, British str., 606, C. Koch, Swatow 21st July, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.
July 22, URANOS, Norw. bark, 486, Lauritz Berg, Newchwang 24th June, Beans and Medicine.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
July 22, FAUGH BALLAUGH, German bark, 277, D. Rüte, Tientsin 25th June, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.
July 22, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai 18th July, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 22ND.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Seaman's Bride, for Ningpo.
Amoy, str., for Shanghai.
La Paix, for Melbourne.

Departures.

July 22, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
July 22, GLENLYON, str., for Singapore and and London.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hoogly*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Messrs. Yokohama, Merano, Imago, A. F. Wood and servant, G. Jacoobhdy and servant, S. Clark, and Giorgina, and 8 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Messrs. R. Vogel, Ed. E. Gordon, and Jean Bonard.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
51 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. Baine, Messrs. Percy and Iberg, and 44 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Rev. Mr. Vennon. For Foochow.—Messrs. Christie and Tobias Pim. For Coast Ports.—100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—
30 Chinese.
Per *La Paix*, for Melbourne:—
12 Chinese.

Reports.

The Norwegian bark *Uranos* reports left Newchwang on 24th June, and had fine weather to Formosa; since then unsettled and dirty weather.

The German bark *Faugh Ballaugh* reports left Tientsin on 25th June, and had fine weather to the Formosa Channel; since then dirty, misty, and equally weather from the Southward.

The French steamship *Hoogly* reports left Shanghai on 18th July, and had light winds and calms to the Lamocks; since then fresh S. Easterly winds and high sea to arrival. Anchored in port at 11 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 21st July. Had moderate Easterly winds with a heavy swell from the Eastward. Passed the steamship *Hailoong*, off the Cape of Good Hope on the morning of the 21st. In Swatow, the steamships *Glenlyon*, *Consolation*, *Olympia*, and *Atalanta*.

The British bark *Novelty* reports left Newchwang at 6 p.m. on 20th June. Had light Southerly winds to Video; from thence strong winds from the S.W. to Turnabout. On the 18th, the barometer fell to 29.47, and experienced a hard gale from the Southward and Westward; from thence to port light variable winds. On the 18th, spoke the British bark *Columbo*.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 18th July. Had light Northerly breeze and fine weather to off Swatow; from thence to port equally weather with high sea from the Eastward and a low barometer. On the 20th, off Turnabout, passed a P. & O. steamer, bound North. Off Amoy, passed fifteen sailing vessels, some bound North and some South. Off Bell Island, the British bark *Truth*, bound North.

SANGHHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10th, Eulie from Freemantle; 11th, Colibri from Takao; 12th, Rosetta McNeil from Hongkong, Gondor from Hakodadi; 13th, Lunan from Keelung.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th, Lunalilo for Newchwang; 14th, Westbury for Ningpo, Tamorlane for Nagasaki; 15th, Warden Appleby for Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 3rd, German frigate Hertha from Hongkong; 4th, str. Kanagawa Maru from Shanghai, str. Galley of Lorne from London via Hongkong; 6th, Catharina from Hiogo, str. Golden Age from Shanghai; 7th, str. Menzaleh from Hongkong; 9th, str. Belgic from Hongkong, str. Colorado from San Francisco, Walton from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 5th, French gunboat Volta for South Seas; 7th, str. Malacca for Hongkong; 10th, str. Kanagawa Maru for Shanghai, str. Oregonian for Shanghai, str. Colorado for Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Melbrek	London	April 18
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 23
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Bosk	Falmouth	May 3
Solsterk	Shields	May 3
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18
Solent	London	May 21
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
John C. Munro	London	June 3
Menelaus (s)	Liverpool	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Flintshire (s)	London	June 11

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON to sign the name of our Firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 1075 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, JR., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow,
June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
[illegible]
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to direct the attention of the Public to his Superior WASHING MACHINE, which he employs has just brought to Hongkong from San Francisco, and with which he undertakes to WASH CLOTHES at a Moderate Price. By the use of this Machine Clothes will be washed without injury, and will not be destroyed by being beaten on the rocks, as is frequently the case when washed by the old method. The Undersigned solicits the Public to patronize him.
SZ YIK.
Queen's Road, Wanchi, No. 293.
1m 1086 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. E. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/.) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

To be Let.

GODOWNS TO LET.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANITE GODOWNS, situated on the Praya East, Nos. 60A, 61A, and 63A, and another No. 63. Rent moderate.
Apply to
TANG YUEN CHONG,
Near the right side of the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road.
1m 982 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

CORNER HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st August prox. Rent $45.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
tf 1035 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

BALL'S COURT, Nos. 1 and 2. Possession from the 1st August next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
1m 1029 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 10, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Dr. AYRES. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 1018 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.
No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PUBANEY.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Promises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
[illegible]

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
tf 998 Hongkong, 23th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present, occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.
(With Immediate Possession.)

THE HOUSE No. 9, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1055 Hongkong, 6th July, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 47 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having resigned the Secretaryship of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. L. HAUSCHILD Secretary from this date.
By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
1030 Hongkong, July 1st, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 23rd July, 1875, at Noon,—
An Invoice of RIMMEL'S GOODS, comprising Assorted PERFUMERY, LAVENDER WATER, ESSENCE of ROSES, JOCKEY CLUB, VERBENA, Glycerine, Honey, and Floral SOAP TABLETS.
2 Cases DRAPERY GOODS, consisting of Fancy LINEN SETS, Embroidered COLLARS, Cambric HABITS, Trimmed Muslin TIES, COLLARETTES, CHEMISETTE, Fancy Muslin BODIES, Muslin and Silk DRESSES, Muslin POLONAISE, FLOWERS, &c., &c., &c.
Cotton and Alpacca UMBRELLAS, Henrietta CLOTH, Linen DRILL, Watch KEYS, CIGARS, PENKNIVES.
40 Cases PALE ALE, Bottled by BLOOD, WOLFE & Co.
40 Cases Dublin STOUT, do. do. do.
10 Casks PORTLAND CEMENT.
100 Boxes English Yellow SOAP.
100 Enfield RIFLES.
Also,
An Invoice of PAINTS and OILS, from Messrs. J. G. & J. PILCHER & SONS, London, consisting of
White LEAD, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow, and Red PAINT, Metallic OXIDE, Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, Colza OIL, Oak, Copal, and Carriage VARNISH.
And
An Assortment of Paint BRUSHES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1131 Hongkong, 21st July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 23rd day of July, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 9, corner of Aberdeen and Staunton Streets,
PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING,
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Rose-wood Centre TABLE, Marble-top TABLES, Blackwood Marble-top STOOLS and TEA POYS, Rep-covered SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS and CHAIRS, CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Mahogany DINING TABLE, CARD TABLES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1125 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees, to Sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on
MONDAY,
the 26th July instant, at 4 P.M., on the Premises,—
The whole of INLAND LOT No. 13, (situate at the Corners of Aberdeen, Wellington, and [illegible]
The whole Property will, in the first instance, be put up, and, if not sold, it will then be offered in the following Lots.
LOT 1.
A Large and Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Mr. J. C. WILLAUME.
LOT 2.
The HOUSE adjoining Lot 1, now occupied by Messrs. HAJEE ALLY & Co. as monthly tenants.
LOT 3.
The Valuable Piece of BUILDING LAND lying between Lots 2 and 4.
LOT 4.
The 5 CHINESE SHOPS fronting Wellington Street, all let to substantial monthly tenants.
For Further Particulars, Plan of the Property, and Conditions of proposed Sale, apply to Messrs. ED. SHARP & TOLLER, the Vendors Solicitors, or to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1092 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of W. BOFFEY, Esq., No. 4, Seymour Terrace, on
TUESDAY,
the 27th July, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Green Rep-covered Walnut CHAIRS and COUCHES, CHIFFONIER with MIRROR BACK, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, CLOCK, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, Mahogany SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Iron BEDSTEADS, Lady's WARDROBE, Toilet GLASS, Dressing TABLES, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
1 Mahogany Cased PIANO, by B. H. LUNAN, made expressly for this Climate.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Monday, the 26th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1126 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on Board,
IN A FEW DAYS.
(The Postponement is owing to the interruption of the Cable between Hongkong and Yokohama.)
The First-class Iron Screw Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
of 611 20 Tons Register, built in 1859, by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company as a Paddle Steamer, and thoroughly renewed and converted into a Screw Steamer in 1873, by Messrs. W. WALKER & Co., of London, and fitted by the Ouseburn Engine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Direct Acting Engines, Compound, Surface Condensing Principle, of 160 Horse-Power, Nominal, working up to 800 H.-P. effectual. Consumption of Coal (Takasima) about 25 Tons, speed 13 to 13½ Knots, Capacity of Bunkers about 160 Tons, Diameter of Cylinders 32in. and 62in. Length 272ft. 0in. Breadth 27ft. 6in. Depth of Hold 10ft. 0in., to Keel 18ft. 0in. Carrying Capacity 1,250 Tons weight and measurement. Passengers 1st Class, 36; 2nd Class, 12; 3rd Class, 40; Deck Passengers, 490. Draft with Passengers and Cargo about 12ft. 6in., or deeply laden, 14ft. 6in. Class, Lloyds 90 ys. Liverpool 20.
This Steamer has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well found in Stores of all descriptions.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.
The Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1047 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th July, 1875, at 11 A.M., at No. 6, Aberdeen Street,
The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of English-made CHAIRS and COUCHES, TABLES, Pier GLASSES, &c., &c.
Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WARDROBES, &c., &c.
Office DESKS, Iron SAFES and STANDS.
Also,
12 Barrels CLARET.
1 Basket CARRIAGE and HARNESS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
1136 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 18th day of August proximo,—
The Small Screw Steamer known as the
"WATER-LILY,"
as she now lies in this harbour.
This Vessel is almost new, and has just been fitted with very powerful Machinery, Speed on trial trip 8 to 10 knots, and is admirably suited for Towing purposes.
For Further Particulars, apply at AMOY DOCK, or to the Auctioneers.
C. GERARD & Co.
1m 1109 Amoy, 12th July, 1875.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN (Englishman) desires an Engagement as CLERK in a Mercantile Establishment. He has had 3 years' experience in China. Good References. Address "CLERK," care of *Daily Press.*
1019 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS. PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX & CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.
L. THEVENIN,
Temporary Address,
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
1104 Hongkong, 15th July, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] STOUT.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1054 Hongkong, 6th July, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
East Point.
587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10,

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.)
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th of July, 1875, both days inclusive.
By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
641 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
26d 1025 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held this day.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
14d 1128 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 °/. per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

NOTICE.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT has been appointed the Company's Agent in London.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
1076 Shanghai, 30th June, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Instalment of $100 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st ult., is payable on the 31st July instant, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, [illegible] be charged against the holder for the time being of any shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st July.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 1097 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the *Undersigned* with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1874, and also for the current year, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.
Returns not rendered prior to the 1st August next will be adjusted by the Undersigned, and no Claims or Alteration will be subsequently admitted.
ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
1m 1015 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—
London...... Messrs. GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton...... „ DEACON & Co.
Foochow...... „ WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama „ PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.
Hiogo...... THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/. on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent,*
tf. Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE, HONGKONG.

SIGNORA MARIA PALMIERI will give a Performance, under engagement,
TO-MORROW EVENING, the 24th July,
Commencing at 9 precisely,
10 PIECES SELECTED FOR THIS OCCASION.
PRICES:
For One Person............................$1.
For Boxes to hold 6 Persons,........ 8.
For Boxes to hold 4 Persons,........ 5.
Tickets can be had at the Store of Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Lusitano Club, and at the doors on the night of Performance.
1141 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Pinchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1142 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE"
Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
20d 1138 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Nomdedeu, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1139 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"PEI-HO"
Captain Melizan, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
Shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1140 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN to superintend the Working of Cargo-boats.
Address, by Letter, with References, &c., to "A.Z.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1135 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN DISPENSER, one willing to go up the Coast if required. Address "J. K.," care of this Office.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the Covers "Tender for Ship," will be received by the Undersigned until Noon on THURSDAY, the 26th August next, for the Purchase of Her Majesty's Ship *Princess Charlotte.*
An Inventory of the Stores to be sold with the Ship, and of the Articles now on board which will not be sold with her, may be seen on application at this Office.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1875. [1110

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON are requested to send them in for Liquidation, to the Undersigned, before the 31st instant.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
17d 1107 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before October the 7th, 1875; after which no Claims will be allowed.
Any parties indebted to the late Mr. NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE are requested to make immediate payment.
P. DORABJEE,
Executor,
42, Hollywood Road.
1m 1065 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

FOR SALE AT YOKOHAMA.

A GOOD partly ready money BUSINESS, doing between $700 and $800 per month. Capital required will not exceed $1,500. The present Proprietor leaving for Europe.
For full particulars, address "O. B.," Office of this Paper.
1m 1044 Hongkong, 5th July, 1875.

EX STEAMER *ESMERALDA.*

FOR SALE

CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to
A.-L. AGABEG, JR.,
Staunton Street.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A STYLISH DOGCART, with Fast Canton PONY. *Also,*
A BASKET TRAP.
All in good order.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 869 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "*Donnai,*" 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "*Irrawaddy,*" 11th March, 1875.
GFT ... ... 1 case Books.
Ex "*Anadyr,*" 6th May.
LR ... ... 5 bars Iron.
G. Ex "*Ava,*" 12th June, 1875.
H&P, Nos. 311/22, ... 12 cases Sundries.
AL, 1/12, ... 9 ... do.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., at Chefoo, the wife of F. PEIL, of a daughter. [1137

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1875.

VIEWED from a moral and social standpoint, life in Hongkong is, we think, capable of considerable improvement. Our morality is a topic too delicate to be handled vigorously in the columns of a newspaper. As a community we are no worse, perhaps rather better, than our neighbours, but it is palpable that modes of life which at home are studiously kept in the shade are here, as in the East generally, made no secret of. In the early days of the settlement things were much worse. Now our English home life has for many years past been a recognised institution, and it would be well—we need not mince matters—if that mode of life were much more popular than it is. The various grades of society in Hongkong are very sharply distinguished. But our community is so small that every one is more or less intimately acquainted with each other's style of living. The temptation to be as nearly as possible on a level with one's neighbours in this way comes home very forcibly, and the natural reluctance to enter upon a life of respectable shabbiness keeps many a man in the groove he now occupies, and from which he never cares to go. It is admitted on all hands and reiterated till we almost get sick of it that the days are past for making rapid fortunes. True, and yet Hongkong with all its drawbacks—and it has a few—is in many respects a pleasant place to live in. Comparatively speaking, profits, even in these degenerate times, are more than would be made in many places, and employés of all grades, if they care to do so, can, in spite of extra expenditure, save more money than they could possibly do at home. Careful livers live long even in Hongkong, and if we would be less respectful to Mrs. GRUNDY—live less on the high pressure principle, and be more anxious to make our Colonial live useful and happy, many of the blots on Hongkong civilisation would disappear. Old Hongkong residents, generally speaking, are the most persistent grumblers at the present state of affairs. Well, they have no doubt good reason for it, and although they may never be so very good again we think that times will revive. Things are bound to find their own level by and bye, and we are inclined to believe that it will not be so low as many confidently expect. In one respect we are much worse than our father colonists. We have manufactured a spurious public opinion which winks at manifest evils, and only exercises its authority on matters of detail and points of etiquette. Hongkong is England in miniature—but England without its people and without its aristocracy. Taking the whole educated European population, the distance between our so-called leaders of *ton* and the most mercilessly ignored but respectable individual is small. Nobility, in the old English meaning of the word, we have none, and it is no use trying to furbish up an imitation of it, for it will not pass In Hongkong, as everywhere else, education and character should be the standard of position. At present they are not so, and until it is we shall continue to be lamentably deficient in that high tone which is the only groundwork of a healthy and solid society. In the everyday dealings of our fashionable colonists a law of empty formality prevails which everybody rails at, but which nobody strikes against. There is no appeal from this law; it seems unchangeable. The result is that we have small cliques at constant though imperceptible war with each other, and this of course tends to break the uniformity and harmony that should prevail in such a community as this. There are few general topics for discussion in Hongkong, and consequently we have the gossip and the scandal for which our community has become famous. At the root of all there is the fear of hostile comment and the danger of losing caste—a fear which is as senseless in the one instance as the other. The barriers which, in this place, stand between one class and another, and which are so absurd, should be broken down as far as practicable. There would then be more community of social feeling, and a healthier tone would soon pervade our moral atmosphere.

IT is becoming very evident that the Chinese populace of Peking are developing a new and violent hostility towards foreigners which it is hard to believe is not the fruit of official incitement. The repeated and determined outrages upon Europeans in the capital and its vicinity, following so quickly one upon another, seem to point to a resolution on the part of the people to annoy the foreign residents to the utmost, and induce them, if possible, to leave Peking. These assaults have been followed by the posting of a placard on the walls of the Tartar city of Peking, which is full of insane abuse of foreigners. It is couched in grotesque language, however, and is decidedly a curious production. It is no doubt the work of some Taoist priest, and of course not worthy of itself of serious attention. Taken conjointly with the recent attacks upon foreigners in that city, it has more significance, and inclines us to think that the Government are actuated by unfriendly feelings towards us. There is little doubt that they have before used the mob as the engine of their displeasure, and they probably would not scruple to excite popular hatred of the foreigners to a high pitch in order to gratify their resentment against the English. At least past events justify such a conclusion. It is a well known fact that travellers in the interior—where foreigners were rarely if ever seen—have almost invariably met with a kind and friendly reception from the natives; and it is scarcely credible that a peaceful and orderly people should so suddenly change their nature and turn riotous and demonstratively hostile to visitors who had done naught to offend them. If the Peking Government or their minor officials are really at the bottom of these displays of enmity, they are equally foolish and malevolent. They may rest assured that the English will not be driven from China by such means, and they will by and bye demand stern satisfaction for them. Our representatives may be somewhat formal and tardy, but in the end they will see that justice is done. It would be well, though, for Mr. WADE to take an unusually vigorous line of action, since it is but too apparent the Chinese are presuming on his courtesy and forbearance.

Mr. Mayers, the Chinese Secretary of Legation, The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s S.S. *Pei-ho* left Saigon for Hongkong yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Part II. of the Customs Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports, for the year 1874. The present volume gives the statistics of trade at each port.

As will be observed, on reference to another column, Signora Maria Palmieri will give a performance at the Lusitano Theatre to-morrow night. Tickets are obtainable from Mr. Guedes, at the Lusitano Club.

A Chinese boatman, named Lau Hi Kau, was charged before the Hon. C. May yesterday, in the Police Court, with selling samshu to seamen on board the British steamship *Abbotsford*. After the evidence of two seamen on board, the boatman was fined $200, in default six months' hard labour.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, this evening, the following programme:—

Quick March	"Seasons"	Kuhner.
Overture	"The Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai.
Selection	"Orphe Aux Enfers"	Offenbach.
Glee	"Mynheer Vandunck"	Bishop.
Grand Irish Fantasia "Erin"		Basquit.
Valse	"Burlesque"	Coote.
	"God Save the Queen."	

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

The Police Court yesterday morning was enlivened by a little affair touching on divorce. A woman appeared and complained about the ill-treatment of her husband, who, she said, had beaten and turned her out of the house, with the threat that he would sell her to be a slave. She was afraid to go back, fearing he would beat her again and sell her. She wished for a divorce, so that her husband might have no further claim on her. The husband appeared in Court, and said he was a gardener at the Government Garden. He denied that he either beat his wife or wanted to sell her. His wife bought two pigs without first consulting him, and borrowed part of the money to pay for them, some of which was still owing. He scolded her for doing so, when she left him. He wanted her back and did not intend to beat her or sell her. Mr. Russell told the woman that if her husband did beat her or attempt to sell her she could complain and get him punished. He advised her to go home. At this stage six women, wives of other gardeners, came into court and persuaded the woman to go home, and she reluctantly accompanied them.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd July.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE.)

The two cases which were set down to be tried to-day was a robbery from a dwelling house, and a charge of unnatural offence. In the latter case the Attorney General said he had only just been made aware that all the witnesses were on board a vessel which had left the Harbour. He, therefore, applied for the case to be adjourned till next sessions.—Granted.—In the former case, Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., said a witness whom he wished to call was on board the *Danube*, which was on its way here, but had not yet arrived.

The jury were then released till next Thursday, unless notified that their attendance would be required earlier.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

FLETCHER AND ANOTHER v. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The learned Attorney-General now read his Judgment on this case as follows:—

This appeal is brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from the judgment of Mr. Justice Snowden in a suit in the Summary Jurisdiction, wherein the respondents as plaintiffs sued the Bank for the wrongful conversion of a certain Bill of Exchange or Draft for $1,123.54 drawn by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Amoy, upon themselves at Hongkong, payable on demand to the order of Dodd & Co., endorsed by Dodd & Co. to McGregor & Co., of Hongkong, and endorsed by McGregor & Co. in blank.

Mr. Welsh, the resident partner of McGregor & Co. at Hongkong, sent this draft upon the 18th of February, to the appellant's Bank by the shroff of his firm, who duly demanded payment.

Payment was not made, and later in the day Mr. Cope, the sub-manager, wrote that he could not pay the draft in cash, but that he placed it to the credit of McGregor & Co.'s overdrawn current account. Mr. Greig, the manager, subsequently informed Messrs. McGregor & Co. that the draft had been placed to the credit of their No. 2 account.

The Bank had opened two current accounts with McGregor & Co., both were overdrawn; one was sufficiently protected by securities; the other "No. 2" was also secured by certain shipments of wool, but the Bank had reason to believe that the proceeds would fall far short of the over-draft, and as McGregor & Co. were known to be in difficulties, and the London partner had suspended payment, the Bank resolved to protect itself by means of this draft. The question to-day is whether the Bank had a right to do so.

Messrs. McGregor & Co. on the 18th and again on the 19th applied for the return of the draft, in their second letter giving the reason that they wished to protest it for non-payment, and in reply were told by Mr. Greig that he could not return the draft as it had been passed through their books and was virtually paid, and that by returning it, they might lose the lien which, as Bankers, they claimed to be entitled to.

Messrs. McGregor & Co. have since placed their affairs in liquidation, and the plaintiffs, as trustees, with the rights of assignees in bankruptcy, sue for the injury alleged to be done to the firm of McGregor & Co. by the Bank in detaining the draft on the 18th of February and converting it to the use of the Bank. The damages are laid at $1,000, or $123.54 less than the value of the draft, with the object apparently of bringing the case within the amount cognisable in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Court.

It was virtually conceded that the present plaintiffs have the proper authority and interest for bringing the suit, and I therefore shall not allude to various authorities that were cited on the subject, and merely stating that I think they are competent to sue. I proceed to consider the rights and liabilities of the several parties to the draft.

These are as follows:—The Bank by this draft engaged to pay the amount on demand at Hongkong to Dodd & Co. or to any person to whom they should make over the draft by endorsement. Dodd & Co. endorsed to McGregor & Co., and thereby transfered to them the Bank's undertaking to pay, and further contracted to pay the draft themselves if the Bank did not; and McGregor & Co. had the double right to sue both the Bank and Dodd & Co., if on presentation the Bank failed to pay. They remained the holders of the draft and no question arises from their having themselves endorsed it in blank.

They were moreover entitled to have the draft paid in money. "The payment of a bill or note must always be made in money" says Chitty on Bills at page 275, and Mr. Justice Story also lays down in his work on Promissory Notes (page 121) that the payee of a note—(and the holders of this draft were in the same position)—is not bound to receive it even in bank notes or in any other paper currency.

When therefore Mr. Cope declined to pay in cash, the Bank broke the contract they had entered into upon the draft, and McGregor & Co. at once acquired the right to sue them for the breach: and in such a suit the Bank would have had the right to set off the overdrawn account owing to them.

The trustees, however, are suing for damages in respect of an alleged wrong in that the Bank kept the draft *after* having refused payment, thus depriving McGregor & Co. of the possession of it, and preventing them from protesting it and suing Dodd & Co. for the amount. If a solvent man chooses to refuse payment of his Bills when presented, he knows that he will be eventually compelled to pay them with the addition of interest and law costs, and he may dishonour every bill he draws; without thereby infringing the rights of property in any other person, he has broken his promise, but has not committed a legal wrong. But if after refusing to pay a bill or note on due presentation, he puts the document in his pocket and retains it against the will of the owner, he at once interferes with the owner's right to the possession of his property, and commits a wrong for which he is responsible in damages, and for which the owner of the Bill has a right of [illegible]. If in such a case the Bill were returned after a short time, the damages would be nominal, for the owner would be able to recover the full value of the Bill by suing upon it. But if it were not returned at all and nothing paid on account, the measure of damages would in general be the full amount of the Bill.

In this case the appellants allege a right of lien as a justification of their detaining the draft; and undoubtedly Bankers have by the merchant law a lien for their general balance upon all securities belonging to their debtors that they receive as Bankers during the continuance of the debt, unless they receive them under a special agreement or under circumstances inconsistent with right of lien. The authorities, however, show that the securities must have come to the Banker's hands lawfully, and that a creditor cannot wrongfully seize his debtor's goods and then claim to retain them for a lien. In all the authorities cited before us upon the law of lien the debtors had intentionally given up the possession of the securities to the Bankers. This was so even in De Bernales v. Fuller where the Banker attempted unsuccessfully to keep money handed in to take up a particular Bill which was lying at the Bank on behalf of a third person. The money had been voluntarily parted with, and the possession of it by the Banker was good, but having been accepted by him for a particular purpose he was bound to return it when he failed to carry out that purpose. In the present case I think it very doubtful whether the possession of this draft by the Bank was not wrongful from the first: if the clerk who took the draft into an inner room to show to the manager, held it, as I am inclined to think he did hold it, as agent for the person presenting the draft, it follows that the manager had no right to take it from him without consulting the presenter; for the clerk's agency would only extend to showing it to the manager, as the presenter would have done at the counter if the manager, or any officer competent to refuse payment, had been there. If, however, the clerk was in possession of the draft for the Bank, he held it I think for the express purpose of taking it to the manager to ascertain whether it was to be paid, and with an implied undertaking to return it if not paid, and the express purpose for which he held it having come to an end by the refusal to pay, the Bank had no right to retain the draft afterwards. In either view of the case I consider that the Bank mistook their rights, and that their lien does not extend to this draft; consequently that McGregor & Co.'s trustees are entitled to judgment in their suit.

The appellants, however, contend that the trustees can only recover nominal damages on the ground that the amount of the draft was carried to McGregor & Co.'s credit, and the estate had therefore not been injured. This argument appears reasonable enough at first sight, and it is very possible that the Bank really relied upon it, thinking that no debtor would care to bring an action in which at the best he could recover only nominal damages. But it is evident that if valid it would violate the fundamental rule of law that a man shall not gain an advantage by his own wrongful act; for the Bank would obtain payment in full of so much of their debt, instead of receiving only a dividend with the other creditors. This shows that the arguments cannot be sound. The question is, however, concluded by authority. In the case of Edmonstone v. Wuttall 34 L. J. C. P. 102, the defendant sold goods belonging to the plaintiff and applied the proceeds in satisfaction of a debt due to him by the plaintiff; and when sued in trover for the goods he raised the same defence as in this case. Three Judges unanimously rejected it, Mr. Justice Byles saying "There is a great distinction between the re-delivery of goods to the owner and the application of them in a manner which may be to the owner's benefit but is not in accordance with his wishes. It is true the goods here have been applied in satisfaction of a debt due from the plaintiff, but then it is one which the plaintiff was unwilling to satisfy. I have no doubt whatever that the Jury ought to have given the full value of the goods." If we substitute the word "draft" for "goods" in this exposition of the law, it will exactly fit the present case; and I think that the measure of damages in this case would be the full value of the draft, but as the plaintiffs have limited their damages to $1,000 they cannot recover more.

There remains the question of set off which Mr. Hayllar contended would apply to these damages either under the Code, section 36, or under the Bankruptcy Act of 1869. Mr. Fletcher's title being derived from the English Act.

It seems to me that the words in the Code "a defence of set off to a claim for money whether in debt or damages" do not give a right of set off in an action like the present where unliquidated damages are claimed as compensation for a wrong. Whatever may be the effect of those words in matters arising out of contract,—a question that is not referred to me—I have no doubt that the Legislature would have used more definite language if they had intended to make so great a change in the law, as to allow a creditor to set off a debt, when sued for committing a wrong; for we must remember that it would extend to all wrongs, even to the creditor's beating his debtor for not paying. I consider that the Code does not assist the appellants.

Then, as to the Bankruptcy Act of 1869: it has been decided in Booth v. Hutchinson that the 39th section does extend the right of set-off to unliquidated damages, by the words "mutual dealings"; and even before that act the principal of setting off unliquidated damages in bankruptcy had been recognised by the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Makeham v. Crow, which was decided in reference to a section in the same terms as the mutual credit section of our Ordinance. But the damages were claimed for breach of contract, and of the same contract in respect of which the defendant was himself being sued: and in Booth v. Hutchinson the plaintiff claimed rent for a house, and the defendant was allowed to set off damages in respect of a breach of contract by the plaintiff to repair the same house.

These are the only authorities, so far as I can ascertain, that bear upon the subject, but they are no authority for the appellants, the circumstances are quite distinct, and it is noticeable that the damages are set off against a debt, and not a debt against a claim for damages. It seems to me that the 39th section extends the set-off to cases where there are connected demands arising out of contract, but in which the demands do not come within either of the categories of mutual credits, or mutual debts. I cannot see that the wording of the section includes actions for wrongs; while the 31st section expressly excludes from proof of debts "any demand in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or promise." The damages claimed by the trustees therefore are incapable of proof, so there is nothing for the statute or the trustees to work upon on the side of the account, in order to strike the balance which when ascertaind fixes the amount to be claimed or paid on either side. I think that there is no set-off under the Bankruptcy Act of 1869.

For these reasons I am of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed, and that the costs should follow the event and be paid by the appellants.

The effect of such a judgment will be that the Bank become owners of the draft and so far are gainers of $123.54 the difference between its value and the damages.

Mr. Justice Snowden then read the following remarks:—

Having already given a judgment at some length in this case in the Court below, from the conclusions of which, after a careful reconsideration, I see no reason to depart, I only propose on this occasion to touch upon some of the points which arise in the case, in a few general remarks, by way of appendix to the judgment prepared by the learned Attorney General. Our best thanks are due to him for the kind way in which he has undertaken to act *vice* the Chief Justice, who, after the objection made, was anxious to be relieved from the duty of giving his own decision on this appeal. I entirely agree with the decision come to by the learned Attorney General. It is quite in accordance with the view I took in the Court below, and expressed in my former judgment. The law of the case has now, in the course of all these proceedings, received a very thorough sifting, and has been discussed in very able arguments on both sides. I think, however, that in the course of the argument, the real question at issue was sometimes a little on one side put on. To have a right view of the law of this case, it must never be, for one moment lost sight of, that it is one purely and simply of tort. It is not an action of detinue to recover damages for the detention of the draft; it is not an action brought against the drawer for breach of contract to accept. It is an action to recover damages for the wrongful *conversion of this draft* to the use of the defendants; the word conversion meaning a wrongful interference with it by taking and using it in a way inconsistent with the owners' right, of not necessary that it should be actually accepted in writing. But it was treated in the argument, and must be taken to have been accepted, so as to raise all the liability of acceptance. This would be an engagement to pay the draft *in money* to the holder on presentment. The case of Russell v. Philips, 19 L. J., 9 B., p. 297, is an express authority on this point. The case was twice argued—the second time by Mr. Cowley, a very learned and distinguished lawyer. He asserts not only without contradiction but with the approval of Patterson J. "that there is no trace in any of the writers on commercial law of any mode of acceptance *except by cash*." Byles adopts this authority, see Byles on Bills, p. 184, as also do other writers on the subject. I have had great difficulty in making up my mind as to whether the Amoy and Victoria branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ought to be treated as one and the same thing, or whether they must not be considered to have a dual existence. It has been held that branch Banks are, as regards their *separate customers, separate companies* and distinct also for many purposes. Woodland v. Fear, 26 L.G., 9 B., 202. With some hesitation I have come to the conclusion that for the purposes of this action both the law of the case and convenience require that these branches should be treated as distinct. If this is a sound opinion, the refusal to cash this draft was not a mere failure on the part of the Bank at Victoria to perform a promise made by the same Bank at Amoy, a breach of promise resulting in a debt, as was argued. Acceptance having practically taken place, the engagement was as we have seen a positive one on the part of the Victoria branch. Two courses were open, *to pay in money*, to accept and pay or to return the draft. If the holder happened to be a customer it might be placed to his account. Now MacGregor & Co. did not direct it to be so treated, but the defendants claim to be allowed to take this draft which they had engaged to pay in money, and pay it not by money, but by giving credit in account—claiming also to retain the draft by right of bankers' lien. Lien if well founded is a perfectly good defence in an action of trover. It is a privilege conferred on bankers in respect of securities of their customers or belonging to third parties, and placed in their hands by their customers, to be dealt with generally in the way of their business. But the numerous authorities cited all shew that if securities come into a banker's hands for a *specific object inconsistent* with the right of lien, it does not arise, the implied agreement which is the essence of the right being absent. I refer to Brandao v. Barnett I. M. & G. p. 19, Buchanan v. Findlay 9 B. & C. 748, Smith v. Hall 12 M. and W. 618, and Thorpe v. Thorpe 3 B. 584 A.D. In Groom v. West S. A. & E. 772, Patterson J. says, "If a party sends another a bill for a specific purpose the receiver cannot by applying it to his own needs make the trust a debt." In was ingeniously attempted to draw a distinction between these cases and the present one on the ground that in the cases cited the securities came to the Banks' hands clothed with a trust. But the principle is precisely the same. The draft was placed on the bank counter for a *specific object*, cash was demanded. Had the direction been to place this draft to the holders' account I have no doubt that a lien would have arisen; when the defendants declined to cash the draft their further possession became *wrongful*. I think the question has been much complicated by the fact that, throughout, the *actual acceptance* of the draft has been assumed. The plaintiffs were clearly entitled to treat it as dishonoured. The draft is not a regular bill of exchange, it is one of those drafts payable to order on demand, created by 16 and 17 Vict., ch. 59 and 19, which require no written acceptance, nor do I think the presentment was made for acceptance and payment, but for payment only. If so and in fact in any case in my opinion two courses were open, to accept and pay, or to return. It was neither paid on demand nor returned, and so it is immaterial what the defendants did with it. This really disposes of the whole question. The original sin in the retention of the draft infects and destroys every defence set up. If there was no right of lien there was no set off and no mutual credit. There is no mutual debt if my view of the separate existence of the two Banks is correct, because there is no contract between the Hongkong branch and McGregor and Co. *in this dealing* out of which a debt could grow, and besides you cannot make a man a debtor against his will as was forcibly pointed out. That the place of payment will not hold good is settled by the case of Edmonson v. Nuttall 34 L. J. C. P. 102, which decides, if authority were wanted, that one man may not apply another man's money, even to pay his debts, against his will. It is also an authority that the measure of damages is the full value of the thing converted. Now this draft was worth $1,123 to McGregor & Co. against Dodd & Co. and the endorsee was entitled to have it to use in enforcing or attempting to enforce his rights against them. So all the defences in my opinion fail. But even if they were applicable under the circumstances of the case, I think the old rule must be upheld, which described generally is that it cannot be allowed to set off a debt against a claim for unliquidated damages. I would, however, limit the application of this rule to claims other than claims or demand for damages for breaches of contract and for wrongs arising out of breach of contract. The great inconvenience which might arise if it were possible to set off a debt to damages claimed for an assault or a seduction, has been well pointed out. This is the limit imposed in Bankruptcy by Section 31, of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, which enacts that—"Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or promise shall not be provable." Under the law of 1861, the law in force in this Colony, as the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864, no debt, in the nature of unliquidated damages, could be set off. The case of Bell v. Carey, 8 C. B. 877, is somewhat similar in its facts to the present case, and it was held that a set off by way of mutual credit could not be pleaded to an action of assumpsit by assignees, charging the defendants with having received a sum of money from the bankrupt to meet a certain acceptance and neglecting so to apply it—the claim being for *unliquidated damages*. I believe that under the Code sect. 36, the Court has full discretion to allow a set off against a claim of unliquidated damages arising out of the *same contract* or out of any independent contract, provided the amount can be conveniently ascertained and with tolerable precision, and if the circumstances are so connected that it would be inequitable to drive defendants to a cross action. It is true that it would be difficult to find a case better suited than the present one, were it desired to try the experiment of allowing a debt to be set off against a claim for unliquidated damages in suits arising from a tort, as well as in those arising out of a breach of contract. Had the plaintiffs chosen to waive the tort and sue for money had and received, the bill having been treated as money in account, as many authorities shew they might have done, Thorpe v. Thorpe 3 B. Ad. 584—this set off would have been perfectly sustainable. Nor does this conflict with the law laid down in Williams v. Everett 14 Edct. 582. It would look like drawing a very arbitrary line to say that under such circumstances the defendants shall not be allowed to have the benefit of their set off were there no other obstacle in the way. But a rule must be laid down, and I do not think that this Court would be prepared to change the current of English law on this point so far as such a concession would demand. I have gone out of my way to express an opinion on the scope of the section in the Code relating to set off, section 36. It was not necessary. The case turns entirely upon the rightfulness or wrongfulness of converting the draft to the use of the defendants, and I still retain the opinion that it was wholly wrongful. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice, after reading the terms of agreement between the parties, said that the decision of Mr. Justice Snowden and of the Attorney-General should be taken as the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which at the instance of either party might be appealed from to the Privy Council. The judgment of this Court was: "Let the judgment of the Court below be confirmed with the proper costs of appeal." That was a judgment the effect of which he had purposely abstained from knowing until it was read in Court. He had himself formed no opinion on the question—he had not even at this time possessed his mind of the facts. He thought it right to add, that he had recently doubted whether the course adopted was correct; it was so only on the express agreement between the parties which had been come to. This case, he said, must not form a precedent, for he held it to be his duty on all occasions to hear all appeals, and in future he should do so. He thanked Mr. Hayllar for having readily acceded to the arrangement. His thanks were especially due to the learned Attorney General for [illegible] of hearing and with Mr. Justice Snowden deciding the case.

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Sharp & Toller, appeared for the appellants, the defendants.

Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell & Brereton, for the respondents, the plaintiffs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

22nd July.

BEFORE JAS. RUSSELL, Esq.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Leung Po Yan, master of the Hon Choi Fong druggist shop, and a doctor, charged a Malay seaman, named Aboo, with creating a disturbance in his shop.

The prosecutor said the prisoner and another seaman, both drunk, came in and began searching about his shop, alleging that prisoner had lost $2. He sent for the Police and on the approach of a constable the other man got away.

P.C. Maxwell said when he got to the house he found the prisoner behind the counter pulling out the drawers and searching them.

The prisoner said he lost the money and told the prosecutor. It was the prosecutor who pulled out the drawers to shew him that he had not got any money.

Fined $2; in default, seven days' hard labour.

DRUNK.

J. White, a seaman belonging to the British bark *Rover of the Sea*, when drunk got into a sampan and after being pulled about for several hours could not find his ship he was, accordingly locked up.

His Worship gave him a caution and sent him on board.

WATCHMEN GAMBLERS.

Chinese sergeant Ip Anam charged a man named Wong Afook with being a watchman to gamblers at Ship Street.

The prosecutor said on his approach he heard the prisoner call out "Here comes Anam." He at once arrested him. This is not the first time he had done this but he had always got away before.

The prisoner denied the charge, but was sent to 14 days' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

P. C. No. 10, charged Kwok Amoi and two other small boys with trespassing on Government Grounds. He arrested them in the Artillery Yard.

The boys were cautioned and discharged.

SUSPICIOUS SIGNALS.

P.C. Baxter, charged two coolies with being suspicious characters. He said last night he was on duty in the Queen's Road West, near the British Hotel when he saw the first prisoner lying down outside a house near Kwok Acheong's premises, as if sleeping. As he passed he noticed him give two blows with a fan on the pavement. These two knocks were answered by two others on the other side. He went and found the second prisoner lying down as if to sleep on the other side. After he had passed he heard the knocks passed again. He then went back and managed to hide himself behind some pillars. He there watched and a Sikh constable came along and as he approached the same knocks were given by the first and answered by the second prisoner. He then went over and seized the first prisoner and handed him over to the Indian, whilst he went and arrested the second prisoner. Near where the first prisoner was laying down there was some bamboo scaffolding in front of a house. He noticed that since he had passed the house when he first went on duty, that a ladder had been placed against the bamboos. He went to the house and they said no attempts had been made by any person to get in, but no ladder was there when the workmen left work. The district watchman on the beat said it was there. The prisoners said they lay outside their house to be cool. He found their house was some distance from where they were lying down.

The prisoners said that the bugs in the house tormented them so that they went a little distance away from them. They were ordered to find security in $5 each, for 14 days.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A TELESCOPE.

Sikh constable No. 552 charged a man named Wong Ayeung with the unlawful possession of a telescope. The prisoner said he bought the telescope at Canton.

The case was remanded until the 26th inst., for enquiries to be made.

DISHONEST CHINESE.

A man named Wan Ayew charged a man named Yow Asun with stealing from him, and other coolies, one cotton jacket, three silk pairs of trowsers, one pawn ticket, one opium pipe, a fan, $6.50 and 1,400 cash.

The prisoner said he bought the umbrella with money raised from pawning jackets. He stole the things to enable him to get home to his native village. He was sent to six months' hard labour.

BRIBING THE POLICE.

Police Sergeant Ip Anam charged a man, named Wun Achun, with the unlawful possession of a pair of English made shoes.

The prisoner said he bought them from a shop he could point out. He was sent to point out the shop but it turned out he tried to sell them there. On the road he endeavoured to bribe the sergeant to say he did buy them at the said shop.

The prisoner was fined $5; in default, one month's hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

Tsang Afong, Li Asing, and Leung Aug were charged by P.C. 164 with street gambling.

The prosecutor said he went this morning with another constable out of uniform to Ice House wharf. He saw the first prisoner and about ten others gambling at Fantan. The first prisoner was the manager; the second and third were playing. They looked over them for five minutes, and then apprehended them and picked the cash.

The first prisoner was identified by Mr. Warden Grey as having been in gaol twice before for similar offences. He was again sentenced to one month's hard labour, and the rest fined 50 cents each.

ASSAULT.

Chun Achun, a cook unemployed, summoned one Tsang Aung, residing at No. 2, Upper Ni-ni lane, for assaulting him by throwing dirty water on him.

The complainant said he lived in Mosque Terrace, Ni-ni lane. On the night of the 16th there was music going on at 10 o'clock. He told him to stop, and he would not, but began to abuse him and said it was no business of his. The defendant also said he would beat him. He did not mind him. Next morning about 8 o'clock he came out from his house, and when passing the defendant threw some dirty water at him. He took his coat to the washman at once, his stockings were also wet.

The defendant said on the morning of the 16th at 7 o'clock he was playing music, and a piece of brick was thrown into his house. The complainant said he threw it. The complainant got the start of him and procured a summons before him. He never threw any dirty water on him. His mother heard him say he threw the stone. He was a shop-keeper at Tsai Wan and his family lived at Mosque Terrace. He had known the complainant since the fourth month of the year, and he lived in the opposite house to him.

Ho A ngun P.C. 177 said he went as ordered to enquire into the matter. The street is narrow. The defendant plays musical instruments. The complainant told him not to make the noise. He heard that water had been thrown on the complainant, but there was no evidence. After a good deal more evidence,

His Worship fined defendant $10. The defendant went outside the Court, and ten silver dollars being handed to him by his mother, he impudently pounced into the Court and holding them high up in the air, said, "Here is the ten dollars!" He was directed outside the Court to the shroff's room, and having paid his fine jerked himself into the Court compound, and on passing the complainant insulted him again, which caused the latter to remonstrate, and a great row ensued, but fortunately for him the magistrate had left the bench for a few minutes.

MARINE HAWKERS.

The marine hawker found in the unlawful possession of 28 lbs. sheet lead was brought up again, and there being no further evidence, he was fined $5; in default, 21 days' hard labour.

SALE OF WOMEN.

A widow woman named Lo Ayu was charged by Inspector Lee with bringing one Tam Tam Kwai to the Colony for the purpose of prostitution on the 21st instant.

The girl said that when she was ten years of age her parents died, and she was handed over to the tender mercies of her relations. These relations sold her to the mistress of a brothel in which she had been for twelve months. The mistress sold her to the prisoner, who brought her to Hongkong, and she was being taken to [illegible]

The girl appeared to be afraid to speak, and the case was remanded, for further evidence until Saturday next.

SHANGHAI.

WE hear that telegrams have been received (dated 12th July) announcing the arrival of the *Glencairn* in London. Some 16,000 packages of her tea had been sold; the market was drooping.

The agent of the Mitsu Bishi Co. requests us to say that the report of the accident to the *Kanagawa Maru* appears exaggerated. So far as is known at the Shanghai agency, the steamer got off without damage and has since left Yokohama for Shanghai in schedule time.

The first of the Evangelistic services at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of the 12th inst. conducted by the Rev. Sholto Douglas, vicar of All Saints' Derby, was pretty numerously attended, despite a downpour of rain. The services are, we hear, to be continued each evening until further notice; with a short service from 9 to 10 a.m. at the Cathedral.

A mutilated telegram has been received, advising the arrival of the steamer *Fleurs Castle* in London on the 11th July, with the Captain seriously ill. Captain Dickie was unwell at Hankow, but was pronounced by the physicians to be capable of taking his ship home. This may account for the steamer's somewhat tardy passage, which has surprised people after her unexampled runs on the Coast, against steamers like the *Hankow* and *State of Virginia*.

The C.M. steamer *Leo Yuen*, which left this port on the morning of 30th ult. bound to the Northern ports. returned on the 14th inst. having been in collision with a junk about 40 miles to the northward of Shaweishan. The collision occurred at 9.30 p.m. the same day. The crew of the junk, with their effects, were taken on board the steamer, and the junk was abandoned, still afloat, at midnight; it being deemed impossible to take her in tow.

A collision has occurred in the Peiho, between the steamers *Yungching* and *Shantung*. Our informant states that the *Shantung* was at anchor at 9 p.m. on the 7th inst. at the Nine Forts, the night being very dark and squally. At about 10 p.m. the *Yungching*, while coming down the river, struck her stem on, cutting through the water ways and plates and doing serious damage. The damage done to both steamers appears. The *Shantung* is cut down through several plates on the port bow, and the *Yungching's* stem is very much injured. Both vessels arrived on the 16th inst., and will, we understand, undergo immediate repairs.

A discreditable incident happened on the afternoon of the 15th inst. at the Mixed Court, during the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. D. M. Henderson against a Chinaman, to recover the Tls. 10,000 which were recently the subject of enquiry at the U.S. Consular Court. The defendant in the original suit, Mr. J. K. Thorndike, was present, and, it is alleged, becoming irritated at something said by Mr. Henderson in his evidence, struck him a violent blow on the back of the neck with an umbrella. The incident occasioned some excitement, and Mr. Thorndike was required to leave the Court. He went away; and so far the matter ended, but we are told it is likely to be the subject of investigation in another Court.

A cunning native has inaugurated a new way of putting brass dollars in circulation in this Settlement. He went into a shop and purchased rice to the value of $3, telling the shopkeeper to send his coolie with him and he would pay the money on reaching home. After proceeding some distance, he told the coolie he would pay him then and take the rice home himself. The coolie of course took the dollars, which were found by his master to be excellent imitations in plated brass. It further appears that the sharper was successful in a like manner in two other instances. The police were set to work, and he now awaits trial at the Mixed Court.

By the P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, we learn that on the arrival of that steamer at Kobé on the 5th instant, a report was found current that the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kanagawa Maru* (formerly P. & O. steamer *Madras*), had become a total wreck, by running ashore near Yokohama on the previous day. By a later telegram it was reported that the vessel had not been totally lost, but had struck on a sunken reef between Cape Sagami and Kanonsaki Point, about 20 miles from Yokohama, into which port she had been towed by another steamer of the same company. The *Kanagawa Maru* was passed at sea on the night of the 3rd instant, by the *Costa Rica*, no doubt very shortly before the accident occurred.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HANKOW.

A meeting was held at H.B.M. Consulate, Hankow, on the 1st July, to take into consideration a proposal made by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," with reference to the appointment of a Chaplain in Hankow. Mr. R. M. Johnson, U.S. Consul, took the Chair, and there were present; Messrs. C. Alabaster, Haslam, Beazley, Sharp, Jerdein, Townend, Ramsay, Smith, Major, Evans, Turner, Gordon, Hickling, Dawbarn, Ballance and Brennan.

Mr. Townend read a letter from Mr. Hancock, to the effect that the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" have agreed to accept the community's offer of £300 a year, and are now on the look for one or two suitable men to send out to Hankow," and made the following proposition:—"That the Church Committee be authorized to raise a guarantee fund of £300 a year as a salary for a Chaplain to St. John's Church, and that the offer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be accepted."

Mr. Gordon seconded.

A suggestion was made that the proposition be divided into two, and accordingly,

Mr. Townend proposed, and Mr Gordon seconded the following motion:—"That the Church Committee be authorized to raise a guarantee fund of £300 a year as a salary for a Chaplain to St. John's Church."

Carried.

Mr. Haslam proposed, and Mr. Evans seconded:—"That the Committee be authorized to accept the offer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

Carried.

Mr. Jerdein proposed, and Mr. Alabaster seconded:—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Forster for his conduct of the services of the Church."

Carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE "OCEAN" AND "FUSING" CASE.

On the 13th instant, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., Consul, and Feng, Taotai of Shanghai, sat to hear the conclusion of the case for compensation brought by the C. M. S. N. Co., against Captain Brown, of the *Ocean*, on behalf of the representatives of the passengers and crew drowned in the collision with the *Fusing*. No further evidence was adduced; but the *Ocean* having, in consequence of her release on bail in another suit, received her papers from the Shipping office of H. B. M.'s Consulate, and taken her departure for Newchwang, Mr. Drummond, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said he was instructed to state that they would hold the British Government responsible for the claims now made!—Mr. Hannen, for Captain Brown, said he had appeared in the Court solely out of respect to the Consul; but, not acknowledging his jurisdiction, would not offer any defence.—The Court decided that Captain Brown was blameable for the collision which caused the loss of life, and adjudged him to pay Tls. 300 to the families of each of the 24 officials drowned, and Tls. 100 to those of each of the 88 servants and crew. The fact of the *Fusing* being also to blame, did not relieve the responsibility of the other; and the master of the *Ocean*, being blameable, was liable. Both parties to pay their own costs. It will be seen that the Court expresses an opinion that the damage sustained by the relatives of those drowned exceeds the sum awarded. And it is, in fact, said that the C. M. S. N. Co. has had to make good, to the families of the drowned, officials' damages to the extent of Tls. 24,000.

We hear that, when it became known on the 10th inst., that the *Ocean* had been released by the Supreme Court, and had cleared for Newchwang, it was suggested to the Taotai to despatch a gunboat to arrest her. H. E., however, had the discretion to see that he would be putting himself in the wrong by such a proceeding, and declined. The Taotai was advised by H. M. Consul, directly news reached him that the idea had been mooted, that the proceeding would be a mistake; but he had already seen it in that light, and had negatived the proposal. It appears that the *Ocean* was cleared for Newchwang on the 12th inst., by the Customs, before receiving her papers from the British Consulate.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PLACARD IN ABUSE OF FOREIGNERS AND CHRISTIANITY.

The following translation of a placard which has been lately posted on the walls of the Tartar City of Peking, abusing foreigners and their religion, is cut from the *N. C. Herald*:—

Yoh, by Heaven's Decree, the Golden Star;(1) the mighty Ruler of the two great Divisions of the North and South;(2) Generalissimo of the 4th Grade, who has dominion over the spirits of the Upper and the Lower Worlds; the Five Planets strung together, and the Star Tai Pô(1) and Hsüan Hsiao;(1) to whom China, the northern land of Yên(3) has been allotted as territory; the Planet Ch'ang K'êng.(1)

Inasmuch as Foreigners are vicious and deceitful, and follow not the laws of Heaven, nor keep in harmony the passions of mankind, and therefore ought to be destroyed:

I now proclaim for the information of all classes, that men and things in Heaven and Earth ought each to rest where they are placed. Heaven produces all mankind, and all mankind should by their actions represent both harmony and peace. There is the Heavenly ordinance of Yin and Yang,(4) and all throughout the world should wed with fitting mates.

Now, you Foreign men! I, the Planet, have watched you for many years and understand you thoroughly. [Your causes of offence I now find to be three]. You dwell in China abusively; and this is the first offence. You injure children and scoop out their eyes; and this is a second offence. Your marriage system is promiscuous;(5) and this is the third offence.

Shang Ti called on me in the Chia Wu year of the Cycle (1834) to come down into the World,(6) and in the Chia Tzu year (1864), I took the office of Administrator. In the 3rd Decade of the 3rd moon of the Wu Ch'ên year (1868), I, the Planet, because of the impurity of Jesus' principles concerning marriage, which constitute an offence against the laws, detached 140 of the spirits of the Lower World, and seized (Jesus) and brought Him before Shang Ti, and Shang Ti punished Jesus, [sentencing] Him to tasks in expiation of His crime.

Now you people who are in the bonds of these three sins, I, the Planet, grant you leave to reflect thrice upon your ways; but if within a certain time you do not repent and shew amendment, do ye not then upbraid me when I set in motion the spirits of the Upper and the Lower Worlds, and bring down woe upon you. I will take your lives and destroy them utterly. No mercy will I show.

Let all obey with trembling!
Let no one disobey!
A Special Proclamation.

The song that tells of Righteousness.

A stranger from the West I am;
In autumn time I foremost stand;
And Heaven has sent me in the World,
All crooked ways to see and mend.
I keep the spirits of the bad
And foremost those who lead.
Oh Foreigner, would you find me?
I'm near—go straight ahead.

Reverently inform yourselves of the above.

The upper period of the Heaven's revolution, the Yi-hai year, 5th moon 24th day (27th June 1875).

(1) The Planet Venus.
(2) Two of the 5 great Divisions into which the Taoists separate the World.
(3) A principality established by Wu Wang (B. C. 1122-265).
(4) The active and passive, or male and female, principles on which the Chinese scheme of Creation is based.
(5) Lit. Men and women promiscuously wed.
(6) The characters used by missionaries to denote the birth of Christ.

The *Western Mail* announces the forthcoming publication in its columns of a series of original letters by Mr. Anthony Trollope, the novelist. Mr. Trollope is now on his way to Australia *viâ* Italy, Egypt, and Ceylon, and the letters will deal chiefly with the social condition of the people among whom he finds himself.

Gambling for enormous stakes is just now at its height at Monaco, and three suicides are said to have taken place there in as many weeks. At the leading gambling saloon, owned by M. le Blanc, "an American" recently lost £30,000, while a Russian Princess, who is reported to have lost ten times that amount, went raving mad.

The marriage formula devised and used by a Montana justice of the peace has the merit of conciseness and precision. It is as follows: "Arise!—grasp hands!—hitched—six dollars." Now, if he will invent some way of untying the knot just as quickly he needn't lack business, though he should raise his fee from six dollars to 12 dollars for undoing what he did before.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Lady Hope Grant, widow of General Sir James Grant, has been selected for a civil list pension of £150 a year.

Mrs. Oliphant is engaged to write a story for *Macmillan's Magazine*, the first instalment of which will appear in the August number.

The manuscript of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," entirely in his autograph, has just been sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge for £55.

Mr. John Stuart Mill's correspondence will, it is stated, contain many expressions of Mr. Mill's personal feelings with respect to books and men, and especially religion.

Lord Shaftesbury has consented to hand to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall the handsome testimonial for which funds have been subscribed since their golden wedding, on Saturday, June 26th.

The Earl of Rosebery has accepted the Presidentship of the London and Scottish Literary Institute, which is to combine the advantages of existing literary institutions with those of a London club.

The Earl of Albemarle has placed in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., for publication, a diary which will throw much new light on the social and political history of the early part of the present century.

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd has been engaged for some time past on a detailed history of the arts and politics of Greece during the age of Pericles. The work will be shortly published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Walker, A.R.A., which took place recently. Mr. Walker was one of the youngest of the Associates of the Royal Academy, and had given promise of high artistic distinction.

A new novel by Bret Harte is nearly ready. It is a story of Californian life. Mr. Joaquin Miller has also just completed a novel treating of the barbarian civilization in the Far West. It is called "In a Californian Eden."

Several monuments have been discovered lately in Kariyamura, Japan. Five of them are inscribed with praises of Kusunoki, a famous Warrior of five hundred years ago. Four other monuments are in honour of his retainers.

Gussew, the painter of the picture "Spectators," has been named to a professorship in the Royal Berlin Academy, and Shaefels, the painter of the "Vengeur," has received the cross of the Order of Leopold on account of his work.

The *Daily News* understands that Mr. Leonard H. Courtney has resigned the Professorship of Political Economy in University College, London, to which he was elected three years ago on the retirement of Professor Cairnes.

The engraving of the well-known picture "The Gordon Heads" is now finished, having been executed by Mr. James Scott. It is intended to form a companion picture to "The Age of Innocence," both of which pictures are in the National Gallery.

The German Emperor has conferred the order *pour le mérite* upon Mr. George Bancroft, of Washington, late United States Minister at Berlin, upon the poet, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, and upon Professor William Stokes, of the University of Dublin.

A memorial chapel to the late Bishop Wilberforce, erected at a cost of nearly £6,000, has been opened by the Bishop of Oxford. The chapel is built adjoining the college at Cuddesdon, which was founded by Bishop Wilberforce, and it is intended for the use of the students.

A morning meeting in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, was held, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House, on the 3rd June, when the members had the opportunity of viewing his Grace's magnificent collection of pictures.

The council of the Royal Asiatic Society have resolved to memorialize the Government to sanction the transfer of the Buddhistic collection of sculptures at Lahore to London. The collection is said to be a most valuable one, as showing the traces of Greek influence on ancient Indian art.

The painting by Mr. E. Goodwyn Lewis entitled "The Baptism of Christ in Jordan," which was exhibited recently both at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and at Dr. Landel's Chapel, Regent's-park, has been purchased for £1,000. The picture, which contains about three hundred figures, is to be engraved.

Prince Leopold recently visited the studio of Mr. W. Britten, who received a commission to carry out two paintings for his Royal Highness. The subject of one is a single figure—"A Greek Girl feeding Pigeons;" the other, a group of two, is from a design made by Mr. Britten a little while back, called the "Lesson of Love."

The Prussian Government has offered two prizes, of the value of about £150 (3,000 marks) and £500 (10,000 marks) respectively, for the discovery of new method of cleansing plaster casts, statues, &c., and for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster, but which will not deteriorate by repeated washings.

Mr. George Smith is writing a "History of Babylonia" for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, uniform with the "History of Assyria" already published. The fourth volume of the "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia, so anxiously expected by Assyrian scholars, will appear, it may be hoped, before his departure for Kouyunjik in the autumn.—*Academy*.

The first number of the *European Review*, a weekly journal of foreign politics, commerce, literature, science, and art, was announced to appear on the 19th June. It will be uniform with the *Saturday Review*, and we are informed that it will include in the list of its contributors many of the leading writers of the Continent, as well as well-known English authorities on foreign subjects.

The original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard" was sold recently by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. It is entirely in the autograph of the poet, and contains alterations, erasures, and corrections, which show the anxious care bestowed upon its composition. In this manuscript the names of "Cæsar" and "Tully" are erased, and those of "Cromwell" and "Milton" substituted.—*Athenæum*.

An interesting picture has been exhibited at Messrs. Graves's gallery, London, of "King Charles the Second going to the Parliament House from Whitehall after the Restoration." The scene is taken from opposite the Whitehall Palace, and shows the King's state barge, the Lord Mayor's, and the principal City Companies' barges, with their banners and armorial bearings. This picture was formerly the property of Garter King-at-Arms Sir Robert Walter, and was painted by Stoope.

Lieutenant Maurice is hard at work preparing a biography of his father, the late Professor Maurice. The work was interrupted by the fact that Lieut. Maurice had to go to Ashantee, and was for a time laid up with African fever. He is now at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his regiment, and is making good progress with the great mass of materials in his possession. The book will probably take two years more to finish, and ought to be thoroughly interesting, seeing how large was Professor Maurice's acquaintance with the most eminent men of his time.

The American book trade was remarkably prosperous last year. The total export from the United States is valued at $584,950. $95,688 worth of American books was exported to England; $26,515 to Germany; $7,515 to France; $77,809 to Columbia; $82,222 to Brazil; $23,821 to the Argentine Republic; $23,779 to Cuba; $16,207 to Mexico; $14,268 to Australia; $8,758 to China; $4,627 to the Sandwich Islands; $32,664 to Japan; and $138,189 to Canada. Other countries, European and Asiatic, purchased books in quantities varying from $8,000 to $100.

The choir of Rochester Cathedral, after being closed for the purpose of undergoing a complete restoration, was reopened on the 11th June. The works connected with the restoration of this cathedral, which is one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in this country, have been carried out from the designs and plans of Sir Gilbert Scott, and have been of a most extensive character. The restoration of other portions of the Cathedral is being proceeded with, and the entire edifice will be completely restored as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming. For these an appeal has been made to the public by the dean and chapter.

D. Van Nostrand, publisher, of New York, writes that he has just received from London what purports to be a translation of Plattner's "Blowpipe Analysis," which, upon examination, proves to be an exact reprint, word for word, of Professor Cornwall's translation published by him. It is translated and edited, or purports to be, by T. Hugo Cookesley, and gives no credit to Professor Cornwall, but merely says a translation has been published in New York, which he has followed to some extent. Mr. Van Nostrand thinks such a contemptible proceeding should be exposed, and has issued a notice to the trade drawing their attention to this piracy.

DEATH BELTS.

Frequently, in cases of shipwreck, especially in comparatively smooth water, life belts would furnish a means of temporary safety until boats were got ready on shore. They would have done so in the case of the *Northfleet*, and in the still more recent instance of the *Schiller*. But the life-belts must be genuine, and not pretexts for the purpose of figuring in advertisements as proofs of the care taken by the owners for the lives of their passengers. Those found upon the bodies of the *Schiller's* victims appear, remarks *Iron*, to have been of the latter sort, consisting, as they did, of a few slabs of cork fastened together and to the person by one or two pieces of tape, and were thus worse than useless to a good swimmer; for it is stated that those who recovered the bodies declare that in very many instances they were found with the head under water and the heels in the air, showing that the belts had really drowned instead of supporting the unfortunates who had trusted to them, by dropping down towards their hips. In this way scores of dead bodies were picked up in the water wearing belts which, if properly constructed, would have saved the life of the wearer.

THE GERMAN AND THE AMERICAN NAVIES.

The *Voss Gazette*, referring to the approaching visit of an American squadron to the harbour of Kiel, draws a comparison between the navies of Germany and the United States. "Ten years ago," it says, "the American fleet, as formed during the civil war, consisted of 485 ships, including 126 ironclads and monitors; it was thus at least equal in strength to the British, and the German fleet was at that time still in its infancy. Now matters are very different. It is only a few months since that *The Navy*, one of the most eminent English naval journals (sic), observed, that England, with the exception of the ships of the *Devastation* class, which are destined chiefly for coast service, does not possess a single ironclad which can be compared with the new German frigates *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, armed as they are with 10-inch plates and 26-centimetre guns; and that the strongest of the English ironclads, the *Hercules*, is considerably inferior, in nearly all respects, even to the *König Wilhelm*. The condition of the United States fleet, however, is much more unfavourable. Since 1865 scarcely anything has been done to provide it with either new plates or new guns, and, though it is still numerous, it has been so neglected that Admiral Porter, in his official report of last year, referred to the rapid progress of the German navy as furnishing an example to be followed by the Admiralty at Washington, and asserted that such a ship as the *König Wilhelm* could sink in a single engagement every ship-of-war that America could put on the sea."

GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

The Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette* calls attention to the increasing influence of the German element in the Russian province of Volhynia. In 1860, it says, the total number of inhabitants in the province was 1,576,765, of whom 1,200,000 were Ruthenians, 190,000 Jews, 170,000 Poles, 20,000 Lithuanians, 5,000 Germans, and the rest Tartars. The first German colonists were attracted to the country during the last few years of the Polish rule by considerable privileges which were offered them by the wealthy landowners, who required hands to till their fields. These were Mennonites from Holland, who had been driven from their country by religious persecution. They were gradually followed by other German emigrants from Germany and Austria, who were attracted by the prospect of good wages and the fertility of the soil. Up to 1861 the number of these colonists did not exceed 1,500 families; but the abolition of serfage and the improvements in agriculture greatly increased the demand for workmen and stewards, and the landowners supplied their wants in this respect chiefly from Germany. About the same time the Government issued new regulations greatly facilitating the settlement of foreigners on Russian soil. The immigrants were not obliged to become Russian subjects, were exempt from military service, and also from taxation for ten years. The consequence was that between 1861 and 1871 5,500 German families settled in the province, four times as many as had arrived during the past sixty-five years. The Germans now possess 42,000 dessiatins of land in the south-west of Volhynia, where the abundance of the forests and the fertility of the soil are specially favourable to agriculture. "So rapid an increase in the number of Germans settling in our frontier districts," observes the *Gazette*, "which is likely to be still greater in consequence of the events now passing in Germany, should attract the attention of our Government, as this influx of Germans may lead to Germanization in the very districts where the authorities are aiming at Russianization. It is not to be disputed that such an immigration of Germans is very advantageous to the country from a material point of view, but it must not be forgotten that these Germans, even when they become the possessors of Russian territory, do not become Russian subjects. On the contrary, they are entirely devoted to Germany; and, far from being disposed to amalgamate with the Russian population, they assume a position of antagonism towards it, and form communities of their own in which they introduce the same institutions as those to which they have been accustomed in Germany. In a word, these German colonists are extending the limits of Germany into Volhynia." The only effectual means, concludes the *Gazette*, of stopping this irruption of Germanism is first to treat the Germans like the Jews, i.e. to forbid them to settle in any part of the western provinces which is within fifty versts of the frontier; and, secondly, to encourage the immigration of people from Slavonic and other non-German countries.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

22ND JULY, EVENING.

New Patna, $575 cash, 10 chests sold; $578 to $582½, demanded for a certain mark stored in Pedder's Hill Godown. New Benares, $565 cash, 5 chests sold, and $566¼, 1 chest sold; Malwa, $575 on credit, 10 chests sold with 8 taels allowance in weight. Stock:—550 chests Malwa, 1,025 chests New Patna, and 120 chests New Benares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/0¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/1½ to 4/1¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight .... 4/1½ to 4/1¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 224
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 224
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72¼
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$25 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$800 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$192 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$487½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$162 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 65 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 22ND, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Sea Blubber, 20 bags, at $3.20, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Cardamons, (inferior), 30 bags, at $21.00, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $9.40, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $3.08, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at Tls. 2.6.0.0, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.30, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.60, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 100 packages, at Tls. 5.7.5.0, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 26th inst.
Do.	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Osaka	Lowe	Whampoa	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Faith	D. Lloyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hollander	Van der Eb	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Matilda	Carver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Messenger	Gilkey	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Conquest	Small	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 16th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	Hasselwood		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 11th prox., at noon.
BOMBAY, BANDARABBAS, &c.	Killarney	H. O'Neill	Hongkong	Haji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Gauvain	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)			A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
Do.	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Nomdedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Pei-ho (str.)	Melizan		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malwa (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW	James Wilson	R. W. Prideaux	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
Do.	Tom Morton (str.)	Webster	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in each Department a New and Varied Assortment of CHOICE GOODS, suitable for SUMMER WEAR, COMPRISING:—

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.
Light Fancy MOHAIRS.
Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.
ALPACAS.
Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.
Black Fancy GRENADINES.
White Do. Do.
Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.

WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
French PERCALES.
Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.
Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.
BATISTE.
Figured BRILLIANTES.
TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
Satin Check PIQUES.
Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

The Newest Designs in French TRIMMED MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
Black Lace SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.
Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.
A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.
Real LACE COLLARS and CUFFS, Frilled LACE COLLARS.
TULLE and LACE RUFFLING.
Hemmed and Hem-Stitched and Lace Edge HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY and Lisle Thread GAUNTLET GLOVES.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
Children's White PIQUE FROCKS and PELISSES.
WASHING HATS.
Boys' WASHING SUITS, in all sizes.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR NEW GOODS, ex S. S. *GLENGYLE*.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Ladies' BLACK VELVET SHOES.
PIQUE COSTUMES, CORSETS.
Ladies' STRIPED COTTON and THREAD HOSE.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts............$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints............$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
TINTO,
MOSCATEL,
SHERRY (Dry),
MALAGA,
in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Casks.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street*,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered*.

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND CO. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA"
will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
1134 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW (*Direct*).

THE British Steamship
"TOM MORTON"
will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
1133 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1105 Hongkong, 15th July, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Malwa* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1875. [1122

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALWA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1875. [1123

FOR BOMBAY, BANDARABBAS, AND BUSHER,
Calling at SINGAPORE *and* PENANG *if inducement offer.*

THE *A* 1 Steamship
"KILLARNEY,"
Captain H. O'Neill, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
HAJI ALI ASGAR & HAJI ESMAIL.
1106 Hongkong, 15th July, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 13 years British Bark
"FAITH,"
D. Lloyd, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1095 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"
Captain Uriarte, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1082 Hongkong, 10th July, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"JAMES WILSON,"
R. W. Prideaux, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd inst., and will take Cargo at Cheap Rates.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1096 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"OSAKA,"
Lowe, Master, will load a General Cargo here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 924 Hongkong, 14th June, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque
"CONQUEST,"
Captain Small. For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
1071 Hongkong, 8th July, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE following *A* 1 American Clipper Ships, having the greater portion of their Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port:—
The "MATILDA,"
Captain Carver.
The "MESSENGER,"
Captain Gilkey.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
952 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,
To follow the "Denbighshire."

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE,"
Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 Dutch Bark
"HOLLANDER,"
Van der Eb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
894 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By DR. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper................$1.50
Neatly Bound..............................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd July, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain HASSELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 31st July, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 30th July.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Block Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 10th, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct. 1871, Art. VII., XVI, XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 105 Saigon, January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮 號 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1508 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Singapore and Bombay.—Per *Columbian*, to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Tom Morton*, to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and the United States.—Per *Gaelic*, on Monday, the 2nd August, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*HOOGLY*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France (closed Mail), and other Continental States, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. the previous evening.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M., after which no Letters can be received.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*GWALIOR*" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 31st July.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

July 30th,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

July 31st,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage until—
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi* or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CITY OF TOKIO*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1875.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid by stamps of the United States, affixed to the letters. Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

	LETTERS. *Cents.*	NEWS-PAPERS. *Cents.*	BOOKS. *Cents.*
Honolulu.........	6 per ½ oz.	2	4 per 4 oz.
Brazil.............	15 „ ½ oz.	—	—
Peru, Chili, &c...	22 „ ½ oz.	—	10 per 4 oz.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand *via Torres Straits* it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence *via* Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi............ } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles............ } 34 „ „ „
When forwarded via Southampton......... } 28 „ „ „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ¼ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is........................ 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked via Brindisi........................ 18 „
Per British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles............ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information, that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters,............8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers,..............2 „ each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns,........ } 6 „ for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on each correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

TO "THE ETHEREAL RUSKIN."

There lies above our grosser air
A region of blue heaven fair,
Too thin a feather's weight to bear,—

And there to souls like white snow driven
From earth's rough waves a rest is given,—
A harbour locked by lands of heaven.

Ah, to reach to it! Only one
Of men I know beneath the sun
Who to this home of rest has won.

All shapes of beauty he can see,
All hues of bright divinity.
Trust him! He cannot lie to thee!

For though betwixt dull earth and him
Such clouds and mists deceptive swim,
That to his eyes life's ways look dim;

Yet when on high he lifts his gaze,
He sees the stars' untroubled ways,
And the divine of endless days.

To us this star or that seems bright,
And oft some headlong meteor's flight
Holds for a while our raptured sight.

But he discerns each noble star;
The least is only the most far,
Whose worlds, may be, the mightiest are.

He marks not meteors that go by,
Fired for one moment as they fly;
He heeds not, knowing they must die.

How should he care what men may say,
Who see no heaven day by day,
And dream not of his hidden way?

He cares not, though they call him mad,
Yet who would see his fellows glad,
From sympathy with woe is sad.

And he is sad, not for himself,
But for the inhuman lust of pelf;
All knees bowed to one Baal,—Self.

'Tis vain to preach, and no men know
The sweetness 'twere with him to go,
Leaving our beaten life below.

So like a lovely vine he stands,
That stretches sympathetic hands,
To cling with all its thousand hands.

Yet, though, because no prop be nigh,
Its yearning tendrils droop and die,—
It stands, for it is stayed on high.

—*Spectator.* R. L. O.

LORD HOWE.

Lord Howe was sixty-nine. I don't believe he went to bed the whole time of the three days' chase. He went to bed completely done up after the action of the 1st of June. On such occasions one is enabled familiarly to approach a man in his situation. We all got round Lord Howe; indeed, I saved him from a tumble; he was so weak that from a roll of the ship he was nearly falling into the waist. "Why, you hold me as if I were a child," he said to me good-humouredly. "I beg your pardon, my lord, but I thought you had fallen."—*Memoir of Admiral Sir E. Codrington.*

ON COBWEB MAKING.

Some observations made upon the house spider (*Tegenaria domestica*), have thrown light sufficient to satisfy my own curiosity with regard to the power which all spiders have of the ejecting lines of web to a distance. The usual explanation of the manner in which a garden spider will send lines from one object to another, is, that the line is first ejected from the spinnerets, and floating on the air, is caught by some object at a distance when the spider avails himself of it as a bridge, strengthening it as it goes along. As webs are generally formed by the garden spider in the very early morning, or after dark at night, it is exceedingly difficult to watch the process from the first of constructing webs of *Epiera diadema*, the garden spider; but from observing the powers of the house spider I am of opinion that all spiders are able to eject and attach lines of web just where they wish, and that there is nothing fortuitous about the process. My [illegible] I obtained last year, in the month of February, a cocoon, half full of house spiders one end of the soft silken ball appearing quite black with the number of busy spiders huddled together, while the other half was filled with the empty shells of the eggs from which they had emerged. With the point of a needle I made an aperture in the cocoon, and let about ten of the creatures free, being anxious to see whether they would exercise their web-spinning power soon after their entrance upon life. It so happened that I allowed them to escape on to a book with a cover which I had laid across the end of a marble mantel-piece; the spiders immediately ran about, and several let themselves down by lines a few inches from where the edge of the book projected beyond the mantelpiece, as if to reconnoitre, but quickly returned again. Suddenly I perceived that from one of the small creatures, after being for a time motionless, a line of exquisite fineness had been put up, at about an angle of 45 deg., to the edge of a terra-cotta vase which stood on the other side of the book, and was about ten inches high. The line was taut, and firmly fixed, although so fine. No portion of it hung over the edges of the vase, which was not rounded, but angular, and about a fourth of an inch wide, and the web had exactly impinged on and adhered to the outer angle of the rim. The young spider was about a line in length, and the web it had sent up was rather more than ten inches in length, therefore it was evident that these new-born creatures, before being nourished by food, possessed the power of ejecting a line one hundred times their own length, and are able to attach it to exactly the stop they desire, while the matter ejected preserves its stickiness sufficiently to adhere to the spot after its passage through the air. It almost took away my breath to witness the marvel. The spider next ran up the line, carrying with it a second line, attached to the edge of the book. Other spiders followed its example, and soon a lovely band of innumerable silvery threads was formed between the book and the outer angle of the rim of the vase, and extended about an inch and a half round its circumference, the little creatures travelling up and down with incredible celerity and industry until it was formed. Lines were carried across the rest, and here and there short filaments floated out from the main band, or were mingled with it. Then the weavers seemed to rest from their labours, and wait for flies to be entrapped. None came, however, and in about an hour from the time their work was begun, it so happened that a servant coming in to lay the table for dinner, a current of air setting in towards the fireplace, my ten spiders availed themselves of it to get to their more natural habitat, the ceiling, and fastening lines to the edge of the vase, took flight, and like little kites floated up, lengthening the lines as they went, until at last I could descry them safely landed on the cornice of the room. Whether some webs swept down two or three weeks after were of their manufacture I know not, but I had no difficulty in understanding the following autumn how a large *Epeira diadema* had been able to send out a line two and a half yards in length from a trellis to exactly the corner of a projecting balcony, and another from that corner back to the trellis, so as to form an angle within which his splendid, large wheel-shaped web was formed. Considering his age and size, the exploit was not so wonderful as that performed by my newly hatched *Tegenarias*. Will any of your correspondents explain the method of the Epeira in constructing its web, the lines of which crossing at the centre are carried some of them to the surrounding objects, while others are fastened to an outer circular line, made, evidently before the outer circular lines of the woof are formed? Where does the spider place itself when it ejects the lines which form the spokes of the wheel?—*Hardwicke's Science-Gossip.*

A BUFFALO CHASE.

"The bands of buffaloes were streaming past me; the plains were alive as far as the eye could reach. While debating whether or not to go on, I suddenly observed in one of the passing herds the very specimen I sought for,—an exceedingly fine, sleek, round-barrelled bull, not so large as some of the patriarchs, but with very long, perfect horns, and a most luxuriant mane and beard. Hailing this welcome sight, I marked the noble animal for a prey. I remounted Bichon, who, greatly refreshed by the halt, went on as gallantly as before. Never did bull run more fast or strong. For ten miles or more I stuck to him, but by no means could I get within fair shooting distance. It was interesting to ride in the midst of that vast, black mass of buffaloes, for as I went on the scattered bands seemed more and more to unite, and I sometimes found myself moving in a sort of triangular enclosure, with living walls around me, as the nearer animals strove to edge away on either hand, while the ranks were closed in front, and the ever-increasing numbers came thundering up behind. As long as Bichon kept his footing there was little risk; the buffalo were thinking only of escape, the crowd was not dangerously large or dense, and there was plenty of room, for I was still on a gently undulating plain. At last my bull began to slacken his pace. By what strange instinct did he know that I had chosen him for my own? The same band was still together, his companions were all with him, not one had yet quitted their ranks. Yet, with a sudden movement, he sprang from amongst them, and held away by himself, rushing off at right angles through an opening in the crowd, and seeming to gather fresh speed as he ran on his separate career. It was but for a while; he abruptly checked himself, faced round, and stood at bay. I closed on him trying for a flank shot. Down went his head, onward he came in full charge. Knowing the uselessness of firing at a buffalo's forehead, I cantered out of his way. He followed me a few yards, then turned and resumed his course. Another mile,—again he slackened, breaking into a trot as he drew near to the top of a gentle rise; and there he took up his stand, and once more came to bay. I approached till but a few yards were between him and me, and then up went his tail in sign of battle, down went his head for a charge, but this time I was too quick; the Bichon had slipped round him, and before he could make one step, I sent a bullet through his heart. He stopped, staggered a few paces, then fell to rise no more."—*From "Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains."*

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

The history of Carlisle, as an episcopal city, commences in 1133, in the reign of Henry I. In that year the King was persuaded by Thurston, Archbishop of York, to erect Carlisle into a see, with Cumberland and Westmoreland, the ancient British kingdom of Cumbria, as its diocese. Caer-Luel had seen many vicissitudes in earlier times. The Roman legionaries held it, under their name of Lugubalia. It was afterwards occupied by the Anglians of Northumbria, the conquerors of the Cumbrians. After the Norman Conquest, Walter, a priest in the train of Duke William, is recorded as governor of the town and castle. William Rufus visited the place is 1092, when, it is said, the country had been "desert" for two hundred years. It was a wild, turbulent region, though there might seem little to attract either the marauding Scots from the north, or the Danes from the east. Under the Norman rule there was more security, and several religious houses were established in the city and the neighbourhood; especially a house of Augustinian canons, founded by Adelulf, Prior of Nostal in Yorkshire, in 1121. Twelve years later this Adelulf became the first bishop of Carlisle, and the [illegible] Walter, and completed by order of Henry I., became the cathedral of the new see. It is stated that Carlisle was the only cathedral in Europe of which the episcopal chapter consisted of Augustinian canons. Thurston, the founder of the see, was one of the most notable ecclesiastics of those times. It was he who mustered the forces by whom the Scottish invaders of the north of England were defeated in the decisive "Battle of the Standard," in 1138. The "standard," from which the field was named, was a wheeled platform, on which were raised the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon. Thurston was the moving spirit of the army of defence. But the archbishop was more fitly renowned as the patron of monastic institutions in the north of England. The friend and correspondent of St. Bernard of Clugny, he introduced to England the new order of Cistercians or reformed Benedictine monks. To this order belonged the famous houses of Byland and of Rievaulx, and the still more noted Fountains, the site of which had been his own property. Shortly before his death Thurston retired from his high position, and, in accordance with a vow made at Clugny in his early life, he became a monk in the Cluniac monastery at Pontefract, where he died in 1140. For half a century after the death of Adelulf, in 1156, we hear little about the see of Carlisle, the name of only one bishop—William—being on record. The first who has left his mark in ecclesiastical history was Hugh (1219-1223), who had been abbot of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. To him is ascribed the Early English choir of the cathedral. An ingenious argument in support of this tradition has been adduced by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole. In the north aisle of the choir, and in the usual place of a founder's tomb, there is an empty sepulchre, and it is known that Bishop Hugh died abroad, in Burgundy. He may have commenced the work; but it was not till near the close of the thirteenth century that it was carried on, and completed in the middle of the fourteenth century. The south transept, piers of the central tower, and part of the nave, formerly St. Mary's Church, belong to the earlier Norman buildings. The works were continued till the completion of the upper part of the tower, in 1419. The upper part of the choir, the east end, and the roof belong to the late Decorated period, the east window being considered an unrivalled work in that style. There are nine lights or divisions in the lower part of the window, the dividing shafts rising of an unusual length; and of the upper part Mr. Fergusson says it is "the most beautiful design for window tracery in the world." Certainly no window in any English cathedral surpasses it in beauty. The glass of this part of the window is ancient, of the time of Richard II., depicting the Resurrection of the Dead, the Judgment, and the Celestial City. There are many points of interest to the architect and the archæologist in the various portions of the building; but for these the reader is referred to Murray's "Handbook of the Northern Cathedrals," and to local descriptive works. The external aspect of the cathedral is not imposing, nor does it raise any expectation of the antiquarian treasures of the interior, the restorations having been very complete and recent. The portal of the south transept, through which is the entrance to the church, is of modern construction, as is also the window above. The watch-turret at the north-east angle of the tower, whatever may have been its intention, recalls the days when a sharp outlook had to be kept for sudden forays, in a place so near the northern border or march. It had its use for this purpose as late as the rebellion of 1745, when the Young Pretender installed a Romish bishop—one James Cappoch—whom the Duke of Cumberland, on recapturing the city, hanged without much ceremony, "benefit of clergy" being then long forgotten.—*Sunday at Home.*

THE NICOBARESE.

Like the non-Aryan races of India, the whole religion of the Nicobarese seems to consist in a fight with the demons. The Iwis, as they are called in Nicobar land, are not so much the devils of the forest as the spirits of the deceased who have passed into that other life in which the Nicobarese believe. The Iwi has to be propitiated, or exorcised, and hence there is a class of *manloene*, or priests, who practise ventriloquism and cure the sick, by pretending to take from their bodies a stone, or pig's tooth, or some other substance, which has caused the malady. In order to learn the details, one of the Moravian Brethren records how he submitted to the experiment, and Mr. de Roepstorff tells us that the tooth pressed out of his chest by a *manloene* is now in the Ethnographical Museum at Copenhagen. But in both cases the priests felt that they had been found out, and the experimenters lost their influence with them. The contest with the Iwis is a prolonged and very serious matter, for all misfortune is laid to their door, from death to a small "take" of fish. They are propitiated by what the missionaries called "the devil's feast," and Mr. de Roepstorff declares to be a sort of *Feralia*. While the men quietly smoke or drink, the women howl horribly as they cut to pieces the gifts of food and implements which they have brought, and throw out the fragments for the tide to bear them away. A large roasted pig is then devoured, after libations have been poured out by the men, who are still drinking, and portions have been set apart for the manes. The spirits now being more tractable, the priests, who have not eaten but have drunk much, become excited. Daubed with red paint and oil, they sing dolefully, and chase or coax their supernatural tormentors. The women, too, continue their horrible wailings, till the Iwis, condescending to fight hand to hand, are captured and carried off to a small boat, adorned with garlands of leaves. Rushing to their out-rigger canoes, the youths tow the demons triumphantly out to sea, as the scapegoat was sent into the wilderness. The feast continues joyously, and the round dance follows under the cupolar of a house. While some sing and play an instrument of strings laid on hollow bamboos, the dancers lay their arms across each other's backs, and in a circle jump and come down again on both heels, swaying now to the left and now to the right, according to the music. The sun and moon, also, are superstitiously reverenced, as sending forth mystic influences, and at certain stages of the moon no one will work. The Nicobarese seem to have all the natural virtues which are common to the aborigines of India. These may be summed up in honesty and good-nature. They entertain strangers for days without questioning them, and intreat them to prolong their stay. They delight in large families, and generally respect the marriage bond, though divorce is frequent. When a child is expected, both the father and the mother cease to work, for their visits to their friends in succession are valued as bringing prosperity. They are especially bound to sow seed in the gardens which the Nicobarese plant in the interior on the co-operative system, for coming from their hands it will produce abundantly. All classes are fond of children, and children carefully tend their parents in old age. Youth gives honour to age. When the head of the house dies, the mother takes his place. The property is pretty equally divided when both parents are gone, but the eldest son gets the house, and the unmarried daughters live with him. (The girls marry at from thirteen to fifteen, and the fact that they are fewer in proportion than boys points to the existence of customs which are not so flattering to these people as the rest of Mr. de Roepstorff's account. The dead are clothed as they never were in life, and buried behind the hamlet with lamentations, all their mourning continues for two months, and is a reality, for the relatives abstain even from tobacco. Returning to the grave at the end of that period, the body is exhumed, and the widow or mother of the deceased takes the head and tears from it whatever may yet adhere to the skull, after which the remains are finally buried. Another repulsive custom is the excessive use of pan-leaf, betel-nut, and quick-lime, partly to supply the nitrogenous element in their food, for they eat little meat, and partly as a stimulant in an enervating climate. Soon the lime forms their teeth into one continuous line of half-red half-blackened bone, which permanently keeps their lips apart, and gives to otherwise pleasing features a hideous appearance. Hence, too, their consumption of palm wine, and their love for rum and brandy, which are too often thoughtlessly supplied by visitors, or bartered by traders.—*Sunday Magazine.*

Baroness Burdett Coutts certificates, from personal knowledge, that one Parisian milliner uses 40,000 humming-birds every season, and she thinks that at such a rate the species will soon be extinct.

A Chinaman imbued with the noble feelings that so frequently inspire the young men of our country, saved up sufficient money from his earnings to purchase a pistol and ammunition. Last week, while examining the weapon one of the barrels went off and so did one of his fingers.—*Fresno Expositor.*

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓°/.) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/.) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd July, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	$104.00 a $112.00
" 28 a 32	"	113.50 a 118.00
" 38 a 42	"	118.00 a 135.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.72½ a 1.80
" 8 lbs.	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.50
White Shirtings, 64 a 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 a 66	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 68 a 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
White Spotted Shirtings	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
White Brocades	"	2.65 a 2.70
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40	"	3.70 a 3.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 2.15
" 24 & 36, 8 lbs	"	2.10 a 2.17
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.60 a 3.95
Dyed Brocades Do.	"	3.70 a 3.85
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.85
Chintz	"	1.30 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.30 a 0.71
" Brown	"	0.50 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.73
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.10 a 0.20
" Gentian, 22	"	0.21 a 0.23
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.10
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.60
Camlets, SSS	"	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.60 a 18.00
" S	"	18.60 a 19.60
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.5
Lastings, DD	"	15.00 a 15.60
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.20 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.85 a 4.10
" Bar	"	3.30 a 3.35
" Wire	"	7.90 a 8.15
Lead	"	7.50 a 7.84
Steel, English	per tub.	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.60 a 5.65
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.30 a 23.60
Tin Plates	per box	7.80 a 8.00
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 29.00
Quicksilver, English	"	113.00 a 115.00
" American	"	118.00 a —
Spelter	"	6.50 a 7.00

PRODUCE.		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	13.70 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tientsin	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.10
" Bengal	"	13.00 a 15.20
Alum	"	1.50 a 1.75
Sesamum, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.32 a 3.55
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.53 a 1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.48 a 1.51
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.75 a 6.20
Coals, Afloat	per ton.	
" English steam	"	11.75 a 12.80
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
Window Glass	per box.	3.30 a 3.50
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.45 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.05 a 4.10
Pepper White	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Black	"	9.90 a 10.80
Betel Nut	"	1.85 a 1.98
Sandal Wood Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.50
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.60
Flour California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.18 a 1.25
" American per barrel of 160 lbs.		2.70 a 2.75
" " of 200 lbs.		5.04 a 5.80
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.93
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.45 a 6.85
" Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a 4.85
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.75 a 8.98
Camphor, packed	"	13.0 a 13.30
Peas, White	"	1.75 a 1.78
" Green	"	2.30 a 2.60
" Black	"	1.68 a 1.70
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.67
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 51.00
Seaweed, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	5.45 a 5.10
" " small	"	5.25 a 5.10
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	6.80 a 7.50
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	11.60 a 11.70
" Hankow	"	87.00 a 87.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
				STEAMERS.	
Abbotsford	A. Hunter	Brit. str	649	Ah Yon	Bangkok
Africa	J. S. Galileo	Brit. str	1810	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Brisbane	R. Balfour	Brit. str	1500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	1000	Soon Cheong & Co	Repairing
City of Exeter	John Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop-kee	Singapore, &c.
Colorado	M. Connolly	Amr. str	3727	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Columbian	W. Robbie	Brit. str	1382	P. & O. S. N. Co	Singapore, &c.
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Formosa	J. C. Schulz	Brit. str	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Amoy
Gaelic	Henry Parsell	Brit. str	1712	O. & O. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Hoogly	Gauvian	Fren. str	2800	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Japan	J. Miller	Brit. str	1853	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Killarney	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Asgar & Esmail	Bombay, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat C.	
Kin-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat C.	
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Little Orphan	Finch	Amr. str	45	Captain J. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	768	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	O. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pawtucket		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Scotland	J. James	Brit. str	1694	Ah Yon	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Tom Morton	J. Webster	Brit. str	1400	A. MacG. Heaton	Foochow
Volga	Noundedeu	Fren. str	960	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yesso	J. E. Punchard	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sui		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yotting		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Ada	Joseph Asals	Brit. bk	686	Russell & Co	
Amadide	Farron	Brit. bk	547	Messageries Maritimes	
Anezi	J. Hill	Brit. bk	468	Frazar & Co	
Anna Dorothea	C. D. Schmidt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Gray	R. More	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Rejang
Bun Caao	E. Tams	Siam. bk	337	Chinese	
Clairellen	John King	Brit. bk	434	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Manila
Columba	Sclavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Conquest	C. V. Small	Amr. bk	516	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Constance Wilson	A. R. Spence	Brit. sch	178	Order	
Davina	S. D. Clark	Brit. bk	425	Kwong-wo-cheong	
Duguay Trouin	Denier	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Fabius	C. H. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kin-tai-loong	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Faugh Balaugh	D. Rüte	Ger. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	637	Heard & Co	
Fortune	F. Schulz	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	Chefoo
Glory	Sachsdorf	Siam. bk	400	Chinese	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	
Golden Spur	S. E. Farrall	Brit. sh	655	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Iloilo, &c.
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Harriet N. Carlton	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Rozario & Co	Portland, &c.
Hazel Holme	Wm. Clark	Brit. bk	399	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Hervatske	Schnautz	Aus. bk	909	Melchers & Co	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	646	Mah Wah	
Ino	J. H. Bunnau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
James Wilson	R. W. Prideaux	Brit. bk	326	Carlowitz & Co	Foochow
Kate Water	John Howard	Brit. bk	580	Tack-mee & Co	
Kerchulon	Leronco	Fren. bk	267	Landstein & Co	
Kim-yung-lye	B. Otto	Siam. bk	329	Yee-foong	
Kaung Thep	N. Dubrssen	Siam. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
Kum-sing-fat	Tue Akee	Siam. lug	250	Wing-tai	
La Paix	C. Magnient	Fren. bk	449	Russell & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Lucky	D. Michelsen	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	Chefoo
Lucre	Calberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	Chefoo
Marie	T. Tapannsen	Ger. bk	221	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Marion	Rufus Howe	Amr. sch	366	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1026	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Midnight	G. Hallett	Amr. sh	820	P. & O. Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Chinese	Tientsin
Morning Star	C. Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	E. Schellhass & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Nuevo Constante	Jose Uriate	Span. bg	217	Remedios & Co	Manila
Po Chung Chan	Li Fat	Chin. sch	295	Chinese	
Queen of England	P. Dethleffsen	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Retriever	John Le Brun	Brit. bk	298	Carlowitz & Co	
Rollo	W. T. Way	Brit. bk	583	Melchers & Co	Bangkok, &c.
Rover of the Seas	Thos. Peterson	Brit. bk	417	Order	
Seaman's Bride	F. Andreasen	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Shooting Star	J. B. Hellstrom	Siam. sh	611	Tack-mee & Co	Chefoo
S. Ka Cham Roan	M. S. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Success	L. Bruhn	Siam. bk	369	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tai Wan	F. Sass	Siam. bk	651	Tay Lee	
Union	J. M. Nabarrin	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
Uranos	Laurit Berg	Nor. bk	486	E. Schellhass & Co	
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	
William Davis	McAllister	Brit. sh	840	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
				RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.	
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
				STEAMERS.	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Malacca	Bernard	Brit. str	1044	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Orissa	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Charlotte Andrews	G. Place	Brit. bk	355	Rozario & Co	Tientsin
Dan	T. A. Halberg	Swed. bg	246	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Edmond Gressier	Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Chinese	
Gesiena	T. S. Mulder	Dut. sch	480	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Turner & Co	Tientsin
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	A. MacG. Heaton	London
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Virginia	G. Tarabochia	Aus. bk	290	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan †	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee ‡	F. Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		At Hainan

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 16th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g.b.	80		
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bg	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Kolga	Kielseth	Ger. bk	500	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Spark ‡	Holland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 20th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Afonne	Valot	Fren. bk	417	Order	
Civiale	Brock	Ger. bk	380	Dircks & Kruger	
Farningham	Craid	Brit. bk	281	E. Herton	
Juno	Diedrich	Ger. bk	517	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Liberator	Vandervord	Brit. sh	890	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Malvina	Kulge	Ger. bk	484	Dircks & Kruger	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Menam	Osmont	Brit. bk	468	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Miako	Capo	Brit. bk	515	Dircks & Kruger	
Peter	Lange	Ger. bk	311	Dircks & Kruger	
Peter	Kickolasen	Ger. sch	397	Dircks & Kruger	
St. Thomas	Hjorth	Nor. bk	287	E. Vincent & Co	

AMOY.

In port on 19th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelina Marianne	Dahl	Ger. bk	300	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Asie Mineure	Garier	Fren. bk	381	Order	
Carnarvonshire	Doncaster	Brit. bk	358	Boyd & Co	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	333	H. A. Petersen & Co	Chefoo
Craig Ewan	Burnie	Brit. sch	205	Boyd & Co	
Holstein	Kulper	Ger. sch	281	Pasedag & Co	
Kim Hong Tye	Harten	Siam. bk	270	Brown & Co	
Boonbulig	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	Johnston & Co	
Maridian	Pedersen	Siam. sch	294	Brown & Co	
Merlin	Tupman	Brit. sch	248	Order	
Palma	Binge	Ger. bk	299	Pasedag & Co	
Soo Teck Seng	Capon	Siam. bk	304	Brown & Co	
Trelevan Family		Brit. sch	189	Boyd & Co	
Wilhelmine	Rost	Brit. bg	227	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 17th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	John Forster & Co	Melbourne
August	Riis	Ger. bg	274	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New Zealand
Benedicta	Jessen	Ger. sch	247	Silverlock	Adelaide
Black Prince	Inglis	Brit. sh	750	Turner & Co	London
Caton	Massicot	Fren. bg	222	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Edward James	Forbes	Amr. bk	529	Master	
Empress of China	Smith	Brit. sch	256	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sydney
Endymion	Richardson	Brit. sh	759	Adamson, Bell & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Gilman & Co	Melbourne
Forward-Ho	Wade	Brit. sh	942	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Glamis Castle	J. Raison	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Gustav	Johansen	Ger. bg	237	Russell & Co	
Lord of the Isles	W. Cowie	Brit. str	1845	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Macassar	Wilhelm	Fren. bg	250	Adamson, Bell & Co	Brisbane
Mary Ann Holman	Holman	Brit. bk	272	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
Miss Kilmansegg	Finlaysen	Brit. bg	229	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Sydney
Natal Queen	Rapp	Brit. bk	243	Adamson, Bell & Co	Brisbane
Nautilus	Blockley	Brit. bk	343	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Sea Gull	S. Ridge	Brit. str	994	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
White Adder	Beatham	Brit. sh	915	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Zoroya	Scarlett	Brit. bk	383	Gilman & Co	London

SHANGHAI.

In port on 17th July, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ascalon	Watt	Brit. sh	938	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Benefactor	Hayden	Amr. bk	596	Russell & Co	
Black Adder	Whyte	Brit. sh	917	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Colibri	Asmussen	Ger. bk	207	Master	
Condor	Bruhn	Ger. bk	235	E. Tounmeyer	
Deerhound	Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Eulie	Litchfield	Brit. bk	335	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fire Queen	Hamilton	Brit. sh	766	Gilman & Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Frazar & Co	
James Shepherd	Madden	Brit. sh	849	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
Jerusalem	Largie	Brit. sh	901	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bk	253	J. J. Buchheister	Nagasaki
Lord of the Isles	Patrie	Brit. sch	3 7	Master	
Lothair	Orchard	Brit. sh	794	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lunan	Whitton	Brit. bk	261	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Norman Court	Shewan	Brit. sh	154	Turner & Co	London
Rosetta McNeil	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Olyphant & Co	
San Francisco	Lamoken	Ger. sch	264	Siemssen & Co	
Saturnus	Wulff	Ger. bk	608	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Scindia	Harrison	Brit. sh	893	J. W. Muller & Co	London
Storm King	Keen	Brit. bk	1147	Wheelock & Co	
Undine	Fawckner	Brit. sh	794	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Zephyrus	Williams	Brit. bk	699	Adamson, Bell & Co	London

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 10th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Abana	Mathins	Brit. sh	1278	P. & O. Co	
Catharina	Clausen	Ger. sch	275	Simon, Evers & Co	
Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Kniffler & Co	
Hants County	Cochrane	Brit. bk	641	Order	
Iris		Ger. bk	213	Order	
John McKean	Christensen	Brit. sch	194	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Myrtle	Poley	Brit. sch	25	Order	
Mora	Angel	Brit. bk	520	Order	
Peter	Holm	Ger. bk	241	Chinese	
Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Brit. bk	347	Order	
Thomas A. Goddard	Smith	Amr. bk	682	C. and J. Trading Co	
Tori	Jordan	Amr. sch	100	Order	
Ukraine	Melcher	Amr. bk	708	Order	
Walton	shield	Brit. bk	541	Wilkin & Kobison	

MANILA.

In port on 5th July, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Antela		Span. bk	328	Inchausti & Co	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	998	Inchausti & Co	
Christie		Ger. bk	568	M. Pickford & Co	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Corsiga		Amr. sh	1350	Smith, Bell & Co	
Delia		Span. bk	385	J. Morello	
Dorothea		Ger. bk	619	F. Richardson & Co	
Endeavour		Amr. sh	960	Russell & Sturgis	New York
George		Ger. bk	768	Smith, Bell & Co	
Glen Maiden		Brit. sh	1305	Aguirre & Co	
Leon		Span. str	709	Larringa & Co	
Mindoro		Amr. sh	1021	Order	
Papa		Ger. bk	748	Smith, Bell & Co	
Senator Iken		Ger. bk	1349	Smith, Bell & Co	
Teresa		Span. bk	152	J. M. Tanson & Co	
Villa Franca		Amr. sh	1631	Inchausti & Co	
Yosemite		Amr. sh	1153	Russell & Sturgis	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Tientsin
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	on a Cruise
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Kobe
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	130	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. C. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Shanghai
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Bayan	Russian cor.	2000		Boyle
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong